

You, young men, have for four years had the advantages of the best training for life's duties that the universities know how to give. It is expected that you will be honest and successful private citizens; and of greater moment, your home city, your state, your nation and your Alma Mater, have the right to expect of you the highest type of leadership and the manifestation of the highest ideals in public affairs, for the benefit of all.

Plato said: "Might is right"; two thousand years later Milton said: "What is strength without a double share of wisdom?" and Browning adds: "The great mind knows the power of gentleness, only tries force because persuasion fails." Finally, Lincoln said: "Let us have faith that *right* makes might; and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it."

If the ideal of democracy is to be attained, I believe that the application of the true scientific spirit to the affairs of state will assist more than anything else at

the present time. You are certainly of the chosen people, and I beseech you to accept the responsibility in all seriousness.

Probably, every graduating class that ever passed from college halls has been told that upon its shoulders rest the burdens of the world. It is a statement which, however trite, is, nevertheless, true. I have spent a lifetime teaching college students, and I know that each year the lessons must contain the same fundamental principles as were taught a year ago, ten years ago and even hundreds and thousands of years ago; but the lessons should be given with ever-increasing effectiveness as the world's experience and knowledge increase. I have the privilege of giving you the last lesson of your college course, for within the half-hour you will have graduated; in concluding this lesson on the old subject of the opportunities and responsibilities of youth, I am counseling you to make the fullest possible use of the spirit and service of science.

SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

THE EDWARD GREY INSTITUTE OF BIRD STUDIES

In the issue of *SCIENCE* for September 18 there was printed an appeal for subscriptions for the three-fold memorial which it is proposed to establish in England to commemorate the late Viscount Grey of Fallodon. The third object of the memorial is to develop the existing scheme of research maintained by the British Trust for Ornithology at Oxford, of which university he was an undergraduate and in later years the chancellor, to form a permanent Institute of Bird Studies, to which his name would be attached.

In pursuance of this object it is proposed to establish the Edward Grey Institute of Bird Studies, which is described as follows:

Lord Grey's love of wild birds, and his genius for expressing the widely shared delight in watching them, won him the affection of thousands of people in England and overseas. As chancellor of Oxford University he warmly supported the attempts then being made to create a team of field observers centered on the university.

It is therefore fitting that his memorial, after provision of the statue or bust, and acquisition of Ross Castle, should be a permanent endowment of bird-watching in the British Isles, under university direction, and styled the Edward Grey Institute of Bird Studies. This would provide a small but suitably staffed institute situated at Oxford, to furnish help and advice to every one needing them on matters relating to wild birds and their habits. It will house the only library in the British Empire devoted to books, MSS., photographs and films about living wild birds and will initiate cooperative inquiries. It will not duplicate the work of any existing body, but will fill a conspicuous gap.

The British Trust for Ornithology, in collaboration with the university, has already made a good start in this direction. Teams of observers are successfully at work on experimental investigations, and a valuable library has been presented by a number of ornithologists. A generous response to the Viscount Grey Memorial Appeal will endow Great Britain with a model institute which will have no match in the world as a center for helping voluntary effort in the study of wild birds. Such a center will keep alive the memory of Lord Grey by continuing his work of finding out how birds live and of stimulating more understanding of the pleasures and rewards of bird-watching.

THE MEDICAL CENTER IN JERSEY CITY

THE laying of the cornerstone of the Medical Building of the Medical Center of Jersey City by President Roosevelt was planned for the morning of October 2. He is to be welcomed by Mayor Hague and introduced by Senator A. Harry Moore.

The Medical Center is being financed by Jersey City, Hudson County, New Jersey, and the Public Works Administration. The Medical Building will be one of seven large structures of the skyscraper type and several smaller buildings, some of which are ready and others near completion. The center will provide ninety-nine floors for hospitalization, with beds for the accommodation of 2,000 patients.

The Surgical Building, the Staff House and the Nurses Building are completed. The Medical Building is under construction on the site of the old Jersey City Hospital. This building will cost \$4,545,000 and is financed by Jersey City and the Public Works Administration.

The Hudson County Tuberculosis Hospital, which is complete except for furnishings and equipment, has been built at a cost of \$3,960,000, financed by Hudson County and PWA. The sixth main building is the Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, which is built, and the seventh is the Out-Patient and Psychiatric Hospital, financed by Jersey City and PWA at a cost of \$2,500,000. The latter building, not yet under construction, is to be a ten-story structure.

Ground has been broken for a new eighteen-story building which will include the present six-story medical unit and the twenty-three-story surgical unit connecting wing.

The buildings are of steel skeleton construction, fire-proof and of buff-colored brick. The exterior trim is granite and terra cotta. The floors are of terrazzo, with marble wainscoting in all corridors. Utility rooms, serving kitchens, general service rooms and operating and sterilizing rooms are completely tiled. The doors are of hollow metal with rolled steel bucks.

The approximate capacities of the various units will be as follows: Staff house, 150 doctors; surgical unit, 150 beds; medical unit, 650 beds; nurses' home, 500 nurses; tuberculosis hospitals, 500 patients, 100 nurses, 30 doctors; Margaret Hague Maternity Hospital, 300 adults and 300 babies; Out-Patient and Psychiatric Hospital, 300 beds; isolation unit, 30 beds.

THE NEW ORLEANS MEETING OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION

THE American Public Health Association will hold its sixty-fifth annual meeting in New Orleans from October 20 to 23. More than 2,000 public health workers are expected to attend from every state in the Union and from Canada, Cuba and Mexico.

Scientific sessions have been arranged dealing with current problems in the administration of nursing, school health work, health education, sanitary engineering, vital statistics, laboratory practice, child hygiene, industrial hygiene, epidemiology. There are programs covering overlapping interests which involve several groups of specialists who will come together in joint meetings for common discussion.

At the general sessions the following subjects will be considered: Advances in public health, in administrative technic, in the control of pneumonia, in engineering practice, in health education methods, in laboratory methods, in housing as a public health problem and in diphtheria immunization, mental hygiene, mosquito-borne diseases and professional education.

In a symposium on syphilis, administrative, epidemiological and laboratory aspects will be presented, respectively, by Dr. J. N. Baker, state health commissioner of Alabama; Dr. George H. Ramsey, di-

rector of the division of communicable diseases, New York State Department of Health, and Dr. A. H. Sanford, of the Mayo Clinic, at Rochester, Minn. The discussion will be opened by Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service.

The subjects of other symposia include industrial sanitation, dairy products, infant and maternal mortality, enteric fevers, nutritional problems, registration of births and deaths, care of communicable diseases in the home, food poisoning, sanitation of eating utensils, intestinal parasites, school-health education, school nursing, business aspects of the health department and publicity.

The American Association of School Physicians, the Conference of State Laboratory Directors, the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers, the Association of Women in Public Health, Delta Omega, the National Committee of Health Council Executives, the State Registration Executives and the International Society of Medical Health Officers will meet at the same time as the association.

On the invitation of the Cuban Government and health authorities of Florida the association will sponsor a post-convention tour to Havana via Florida by train, motor and steamer. Delegates are invited to join the tour.

The program can be obtained from the office of the association at 50 West 50th Street, New York City.

THE JOSIAH WILLARD GIBBS LECTURESHIP

THE thirteenth incumbent of the Josiah Willard Gibbs Lectureship of the American Mathematical Society is Professor Henry Norris Russell, of Princeton University. The Institute of Physics has been invited to join with the society in sponsoring this lecture in New York City on October 31.

In 1923 the American Mathematical Society established an honorary lectureship to be known as the Josiah Willard Gibbs Lectureship, the lectures to be of a popular nature on topics in mathematics or its applications and to be given by invitation under the auspices of the society. This lecture is in honor of Gibbs, who ranks among the very first of the scientific men that America has produced. It is hoped that these lectures will contribute to the understanding on the part of the educated public of the service that mathematics is rendering to modern thinking and to modern civilization.

The first lecture was given in New York City by M. I. Pupin on "Coordination," under the joint auspices of the society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The second was given in Washington by Robert Henderson on the subject, "Life